

ISSN 3116-465X



Marinduque State University – Boac Campus
College of Arts and Social Sciences

BUSLO NG *Marinduque*



Issue No. 3-4

2017-18

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Marinduque State University
College of Arts and Social Sciences

Buslo ng Marinduque
issue no. 3-4 2017-18
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ISSN: 3116-465X

Published by: Marinduque State University
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marindukanon@gmail.com
marsu.edu.ph
<https://cassaykubo.my.canva.site>
sites.google.com/cnu.edu.ph/cass-landing/about?authuser=0

BUSLO NG *Marinduque* Editorial Board

Buslo ng Marinduque is formerly known as School of Arts and Sciences (SAS) Interdisciplinary Journal. It was published in 2014 and 2015. From 2024 onwards, BNM is going to be published by Marinduque State University (MarSU) Press annually with double issues from 2016 to 2023 through the College of Arts and Social Sciences (CASS).



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BUSLO NG *Marinduque* Rationale

Buslo ng Marinduque (BNM) is not a particularly new or just a rehash of the interdisciplinary research journal of the School of Arts and Sciences. True to its vision of serving as a platform for BA Communication, BA English Language Studies and BS Social Work research. The namesake is a Filipino word for basket, symbolizing the aggregated and curated island knowledge and knowledge. Based on the initial proposal of Prof. Panchito Labay, the Tagalog acronym is “**Bunga ng mga Sinaliksik sa Loob ng Marinduque**” is tantamount to results of research in Marinduque.

In addition, BUSLO also stand for “**Building Understanding through Systematic Learning and Observation.**” This embodies the Marinduque State University (MarSU) journey to becoming a research university through the humble contribution from the College of Arts and Social Sciences (CASS). Guided by the core principles derived from the CASS research roadmap 2026-30 that can be summed up with **Island Innovation for Impact**. BNM endeavors to promote local studies and scholarship, provide a platform for inter, multi/ transdisciplinary dialogue, inform policy and institutionalize innovation, conserve culture and safeguard heritage of the island and collaborate with foreign/ external scholars.

The open access journal encompasses a wide array of topics within the CASS programs such as social sciences including but not limited to sociology, anthropology, political science and economics with a focus on community development, social issues and public policy in Marinduque. Moreover, BNM is also concerned with research on social welfare, community services and interventions aiming at improving the quality of life for Marinduque islanders.

In addition, there is a premium for arts and humanities by exploring Marinduque’s cultural heritage through literature, history, philosophy, visual and performing arts with cultural studies. Likewise, language and communication is a priority, studies on local languages, communication practices, media studies and the role of language in cultural identity and social interaction. At the end of the day, other fields of research including collaborative topics from education, allied medicine, business and entrepreneurship, public governance and political science, tourism, natural and physical sciences and technology incorporating island innovation for impact.

TABLE OF *Contents*

Bachelor of Arts in English Language Studies

Coconut Farming Terminologies in Gasan and Santa Cruz, Marinduque: A Lexical Analysis

Nikka Mae J. Adling

Study Habits of Grade 10 Students and their Academic Performance at Marinduque Midwest College in Learning English subject

Kayzelle Joy Hizole Decena

Bachelor of Arts in Communication

The Level of Acceptability of the Subscribers on News story of Pulso and its Effect to their Religious Life

Kristine Joy L. Lasac

Bachelor of Science in Social Work

Effects of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) To the Beneficiaries in the Municipality of Buenavista

Rich Day M. Labatete, Sherwin S. Mongis, & Shiella Mae L. Sajul

Best Practices of Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP); Micro-enterprise Development in Three Selected Barangays in Boac, Marinduque

Ann Lorraine F. Red, Lovely M. Morong, & Mauren M. Medrano

Coconut Farming Terminologies in Gasan and Santa Cruz, Marinduque: A Lexical Analysis

Nikka Mae J. Adling

Abstract

The study analyzed the lexical dimensions of specialized coconut farming terminologies used in the municipalities of Gasan and Santa Cruz, Marinduque, to assess the degree of dialectal variation within this key agricultural sector. Using a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, data was collected from sixty coconut farm workers (thirty from each municipality) using a Filipino questionnaire and voice recordings. The research successfully identified 72 distinct terminologies from each municipality, finding that fifty-seven (57) of these terms were identical, leading to the acceptance of the null hypothesis that the terminologies are predominantly similar. While high similarity was noted, the lexicon also exhibited a rich array of linguistic phenomena, including lexical relationships such as Synonymy, Antonymy, Polysemy, Homonymy, Homographs, and Heteronyms, alongside lexical variations categorized as Onomasiological and Semasiological. Ultimately, the study confirms the linguistic consistency of this core specialized vocabulary across the two dialect areas of Marinduque, providing a valuable compiled resource for farm workers and future language research.

Introduction

The presentation, "Coconut Farming Terminologies in Gasan and Santa Cruz, Marinduque, A Lexical Analysis," by Ms. Nika Mae J. Adling, focused on comparing and analyzing the lexical dimensions of coconut farming terminology in the two municipalities. This study aimed to understand the dialectal diversity in the language surrounding coconut farming, which has long been a source of livelihood and a part of the culture in Marinduque.

Research Framework and Methodology

The study was driven by the aim to answer specific questions, including:

1. Identifying the terminologies used, determining the types of lexical relationship (like synonymy or antonymy).
2. Identifying the types of lexical variation (Onomasiological and Semasiological) that have occurred.

3.

The research was also grounded in concepts from linguistics, such as Halliday's definition of language

and Rubrico's discussion on how dialect evolves through geographical separation. The research design employed was a descriptive-comparison design, utilizing both qualitative and quantitative methods.

- **Locale:** The study was conducted in Gasan and Santa Cruz, Marinduque, and was limited to five barangays from each municipality.
- **Respondents:** The total sample consisted of sixty coconut farm workers, with thirty from each municipality.
- **Instruments:** The primary instruments used were a survey questionnaire written in Filipino and a voice recorder. The researcher collected data by asking respondents to narrate the processes involved in coconut farming, which was captured with a voice recorder.

Summary of Findings

The study yielded the following key findings:

- **Terminologies Gathered** - Seventy-two (72) coconut farming terminologies were gathered from Gasan, and an equal number, seventy-two (72), were gathered from Santa Cruz.
- **Similarity** - The study found that fifty-seven (57) of these terminologies were similar between the two municipalities.
- **Lexical Relationships** - The lexical relationships found included Synonymy, Antonymy, Polysemy, Homonymy, Homographs, and Heteronyms.
- **Lexical Variation** - The types of lexical variation identified were Onomasiological variation and Semasiological variation.

Conclusion

Majority of the coconut farming terminologies between Gasan and Santa Cruz, Marinduque, are similar. Consequently, the research's null hypothesis, which stated that most of the terminologies are similar, was accepted.

Significance

The study is significant as it can serve as a vocabulary guide and dictionary for coconut farm workers in the areas by compiling the terminologies used. It also provides a valuable reference for future researchers undertaking similar linguistic endeavors. The overall implication of the findings is to contribute to language development by documenting and analyzing these specialized local lexicons.



Issue No. 2, Year 2017

BUSLO NG
Marinduque

Study Habits of Grade 10 Students and Their Academic Performance at Marinduque Midwest College in Learning English Subject

Kayzelle Joy Hizole Decena

Abstract

This study investigates the relationship between study habits and academic performance in English among Grade 10 students at Marinduque Midwest College, under the Dynamic Learning Program (DLP). A descriptive research design was employed, using a self-made questionnaire to collect data from 59 students. The findings reveal that students frequently practiced effective study habits, such as note-taking, scheduling, reviewing, and reading, which correlated positively with their academic performance. The DLP approach was found to play a significant role in fostering these habits, contributing to the students' academic success. The study recommends that teachers continue using DLP and provide additional support to students with weaker study habits to improve their academic performance.

INTRODUCTION

The research investigates the relationship between study habits and academic performance in English among Grade 10 students at Marinduque Midwest College, specifically under the Dynamic Learning Program (DLP).

Key Concepts

- Study habits are crucial for academic success. Efficient habits lead to better performance, while poor habits contribute to failure (Ayodelic & Adibiy, 2013; Losare, 2009).
- Effective study begins with reading skills. Students who struggle with reading often face challenges in studying and test-taking (Fleming, 2009).
- Good study habits involve routine, equal attention to subjects, motivation, time management, and discipline.

Challenges Identified

- Modern distractions such as internet games, social media, and chatting reduce students' focus and efficiency in school tasks.
- These distractions can negatively impact academic performance.

About the Dynamic Learning Program (DLP)

- DLP is a student-centered approach that emphasizes self-learning.
- Students are given 15–20 minutes to complete activities before formal discussions.
- While this method encourages independence, it may limit teacher-student interaction and deeper discussion.

Purpose of the Study

- To assess how Grade 10 students' study habits under DLP influence their performance in English.
- Grade 10 students were chosen due to their extended
- experience with DLP, making them suitable respondents.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

- The study used a descriptive research design to explore students' study habits and their relationship to academic performance.
- A self-made questionnaire was the primary tool for data collection.

Research Locale

- Conducted at Marinduque Midwest College during the 2018–2019 school year.
- Focused on Grade 10 students from sections A and B. The school was chosen because it implements the Dynamic Learning Program (DLP).

Research Population

- Total of 59 Grade 10 students: 29 from Section A and 30 from Section B.
- Respondents were purposively selected, having been taught under DLP since Grade 7.

Instrument

A 10-item self-made questionnaire designed to:

- Identify students' study habits.
- Determine their relationship to academic performance (English grades).

- Analyze the relationship between demographics and employment status
- Propose programs based on findings

Data Gathering Procedure

- Permission was obtained from the principal and English teachers to access students' grades.
- Students were given 30 minutes to complete the questionnaire.
- Responses were collected, checked, and analyzed.
- Study habits were identified and ranked based on frequency.
- Qualitatively analyzed (e.g., note-taking methods, school activities).
- The relationship between study habits and academic performance was examined to determine if certain habits correlated with better or poorer grades.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Summary of Findings

This descriptive study explored the study habits of Grade 10 students and their relationship to academic performance. Key findings include:

Top Study Habits

- Note-taking was the most practiced habit.
- Creating a study schedule ranked second.
- Reviewing before and after sleep came third.
- Regular reading was fourth.
- Making reviewers was least practiced, as students used their notes instead.

Academic Performance

- Students generally performed well academically, supported by their effective study habits.

Study Habits & Performance Relationship

- A strong positive correlation was found between good study habits and high academic performance. These habits enhanced motivation and classroom engagement.
- Influencing Factors:
 - o Activities like socializing, gaming, and watching TV could affect performance, especially in English.
 - o However, students managed their time well, so these activities did not negatively impact their academic outcomes.

CONCLUSION

Students frequently used effective study habits such as note-taking, scheduling, reviewing, and reading. The Dynamic Learning Program (DLP) employed by teachers played a significant role in fostering these habits. Overall, the strategy proved efficient in promoting academic success. Recommendation Teachers should continue using DLP and provide additional support to students with weaker study habits to help improve their academic performance.

The Level of Acceptability of the Subscribers on News story of Pulso and its Effect to their Religious Life

Kristine Joy L Lasac

Abstract

The study determined the level of acceptability of Pulso news stories and their effect on subscribers' religious life. Using the descriptive method, data were gathered through a survey questionnaire among subscribers from the parishes of the Vicariate of Boac. The Likert scale was used to measure the level of acceptability of Pulso's content. Findings showed that most respondents were female, married, and aged 61-70 years old. Many had subscribed for about 5-6 years. The Diocesan/Local news was the most read section, while the Editorial was the least read. Overall, Pulso's content was rated highly acceptable, indicating that subscribers understood and appreciated the articles. Moreover, reading Pulso was believed to have deepened and strengthened the respondents' faith in God.

Statement of the Problem

- What is the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of:
- Which sections of Pulso are mostly and least read by the subscribers?
- What is the level of acceptability of the subscribers of Pulso to its contents?
- What is/are the effect of reading Pulso to the subscriber's religious life?
- What are the suggestions of the subscribers to improve Pulso?
- What is the intervention of the researcher to the result of this study?

Methodology

- The study used the descriptive method to determine the level of acceptability of Pulso news stories and their effect on subscribers' religious life.
- The respondents were 80 out of 138 subscribers of Pulso from the mentioned parishes.
- A survey questionnaire was used to gather data on their profile, reading habits, level of acceptability, and religious impact.
- The instrument was validated by Engr. Nelson Rufino M. Montejo and translated into Filipino for clarity. Questionnaires were

distributed through parish priests, and data were collected, tabulated, and analyzed using the Likert Scale and weighted mean formula.

Research Locale

The study was conducted in the Diocese of Boac, particularly in the Vicariate of Boac, which includes five parishes:

- Immaculate Conception Parish (Mataas na Bayan, Boac)
- Mary Help of Christians Parish (Balimbing, Boac)
- Our Lady of Peace and Good Voyage Parish (Balanacan, Mogpog)
- Sacred Heart of Jesus Parish (Pob. Boac)
- St. Isidore Labrador Parish (Mataas na Bayan, Mogpog)

Results

The study investigated the acceptability and impact of the news story "Pulso" on its subscribers' religious lives. The research focused on the demographic profile of the subscribers, including age, civil status, and gender, and analyzed the sections of "Pulso" that were most and least read. The study was conducted among subscribers from all parishes of the Vicariate of Boac in the Diocese of Boac, Marinduque, using a survey method

Key Findings:

1. The demographic profile of the subscribers shows that

- a. The majority of subscribers are between 61-70 years old.
- b. Most subscribers are married.
- c. The majority of subscribers are female.
- d. Most respondents have been subscribers for 5-6 years.
- e. Respondents, equally divided on frequency of reading (always, most of the times, sometimes).

2. Sections of Pulso

- a. Mostly read: diocesan/local news (updates on Diocese activities)
- b. Least read: editorial (lack of interest)

3. Acceptability of Pulso

- a. Content very acceptable (understood by subscribers)

4. Effects of Pulso

- a. Deepened/strengthened faith (majority believed).

5. Sections of Pulso

- a. Publish earlier (within 2 months of period covered)
- b. Writers from every parish (contribute articles)
- c. Simpler writing style (easier understanding)

6. Acceptability of Pulso

- a. Study to inform seminar/training on editorial writing for Pulso (editorial least read).

Conclusion

The news story of the diocesan newspaper Pulso is very acceptable and the highest recorded effect to the religious life was that the subscribers strengthen and deepen their faith in God.



Effects of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) To the Beneficiaries in the Municipality of Buenavista

Rich Day M. Labatete, Sherwin S. Mongis, & Shiella Mae L. Sajul

Abstract

The descriptive study aimed to determine the Effects of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program to the beneficiaries in terms of education, health/nutrition, income/livelihood and family relationship, as well as, its effects to the key partners. The instrument has three parts; namely, (1) demographic profile, (2) questionnaires for the effects of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program to the beneficiaries in terms of education, health/nutrition, income/livelihood, and family relationship, and (3) questionnaires for the key partners. The respondents of this study were 291 beneficiaries from fifteen (15) barangays in the municipality of Buenavista; namely, Barangay Bicas-Bicas, Bagacay, Caigangan, Sihi, Timbo, Lipata, Yook, Libas, Uno, Dos, Tres, Quatro, Bagtingon, Daykitin and Malbog.. Slovin's formula was utilized to determine the sample size while respondents were chosen through random sampling technique. Survey questionnaires were distributed to LGUs and key partner agencies to know the effects of the program. Frequency, percentage and mean were utilized to treat and interpret the gathered data. From the findings, the following conclusions were drawn: (1) majority of the respondents belongs to 42-50 age group, females and mostly unemployed housewives; (2) they strongly agreed that the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program has both immediate and long term effects to education, health/nutrition, income/livelihood and family relationship of the beneficiaries; and (3) the key partners strongly agreed that the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program has a positive effects to their institution. Considering the foregoing conclusions, the researchers recommend the following interventions: 1) The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) should assure that the money they give to the beneficiaries of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program is to be used in a proper way, especially to the education of their children and to their daily needs; 2) The BS Social Work students and other researchers should conduct similar study that focuses on the effects of the program in other municipalities of Marinduque, in other provinces, regions or the whole country as this can be a basis of whether or not to continue the implementation of the program; and 3) The DSWD should monitor the family of all the beneficiaries of the program where they use the money that is given in the program.

Introduction

Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program is a poverty reduction measure of the Philippine government that focuses on human capital investment in the poorest of the poor household in the country. The Pantawid Pamilya is a developmental program that uses conditional cash transfers to poor households based on their compliance with verifiable conditions that have been identified and agreed upon by the beneficiaries. The Pantawid Pamilya is modeled on conditional cash transfer programs (CCTs) that have been successfully implemented in Latin America, where experience has shown that investment in human development, particularly in education and health, vastly improves a country's chances of reducing poverty.

The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program also known as 4Ps and formerly Ahon Pamilyang Pilipino is conditional cash transfer program of the Philippine government under the Department of Social Welfare and Development. It aims to eradicate extreme poverty in the Philippines by investing in health and education of children particularly in ages 0-18 years old. It is patterned after the conditional cash transfer (CCT) schemes in Latin American and African countries, which have lifted millions of people around the world from poverty. The 4Ps program now operates in 17 regions, 79 provinces and 1,484 municipalities and 143 key cities covering 4,090,667 household beneficiaries.

The program has been on its 4th year of program implementation in the Municipality of Buenavista, Marinduque since January 2012. Up to this date, there are 1,848 registered beneficiaries distributed in the 15 barangays of this municipality. Through this scheme, it has given the beneficiaries the opportunity to send their children to school with complete uniform, school supplies including food and transportation allowances. It also enables the household beneficiaries to improve their education and health condition. Through Family Development Session conducted every month, beneficiaries have been empowered and capacitated with knowledge on various topics to enable them not only to become responsible parents as well as responsible citizen.

The 4Ps grants monetary support to beneficiaries monthly, however, it was found out that

this certain condition is not observed. The beneficiaries are chosen among the poorest households, selected through the Targeting System. Households are then assessed according to whether or not they are eligible to receive the benefits that come after satisfying a set of conditions, a set of responsibilities that the beneficiaries must attend to. These cash grants that the beneficiaries receive are used for health, as well as education purposes.

Given these impressions, it would be relevant and interesting to conduct a study on the effectiveness of the program in the development of the beneficiaries and validate the underlying issues and concerns confronting program implementation to help in the promotion and development of the program.

Statement of the Problem

This study would like to find out the effects of 4P's to the beneficiaries in the Municipality of Buenavista. Specifically, this study sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of:
 - a. Age
 - b. Civil Status
 - c. Educational Background
 - d. Gender
 - e. Occupation
2. What are the effects of the program to the beneficiaries in terms of:
 - a. Education
 - b. Health/Nutrition
 - c. Income/Livelihood
 - d. Family Relationship
3. What is the effect of the program to the development of the key partners?
 - a. School
 - b. Barangay/Local Government Unit
 - c. Barangay Health Unit

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

- The study used a descriptive research design with a quantitative approach.
- It aimed to measure the effects of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) on its beneficiaries and key partners in Buenavista.

Research Locale

- The research was conducted in the 4Ps area of Buenavista, Marinduque.
- Buenavista is a fourth-class municipality with various types of jobs that support the needs of families.

Research Population and Sample

The respondents of the study were qualified and existing beneficiaries of the 4Ps program in the Municipality of Buenavista.

This study used random sampling. The 291 4P's respondents in 15 barangays in municipality of Buenavista were selected using Slovin's formula .

Research Instrument

The primary instrument used in gathering the needed data was a set of questionnaires supplemented by interviews. The data gathering instrument used in this study was based on social welfare and development indicator by the Department of Social Welfare and Development which was modified by the researchers.

Data Gathering Procedure

The researchers made a letter to the office of the Municipal Mayor of Buenavista, Marinduque and to the Department of Social Welfare Development (DSWD) office to get the list of all 4Ps beneficiaries. The researchers put into consideration all ethical issues in this study. Respondents remained anonymous in the entire study and their privacy was considered. No names or any identifiers were written in the questionnaires. Participation in this study was voluntary. Respondents were informed that they are free to withdraw from the study anytime. They were also informed in advance that they are free not to answer questions which fell too sensitive for them. Upon completion of the survey for the beneficiaries, the researchers went to the key partners for the interview.

Data Analysis

This study is entitled Effects of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program in the Municipality of Buenavista with total respondents of 291 4Ps beneficiaries and 15 key partners such as schools, local government unit (LGU) and rural health unit (RHU). This study aimed to determine the effects of the program in terms of education, health, income and family relationship through the key partners.

The researchers used random sampling method. In data gathering, survey questionnaires were used for the beneficiaries. An interview guide and questionnaires such as four-scale Likert charts for the respondents and an open-ended questionnaire for the key partners were also utilized. This is a descriptive study using quantitative method of research which seeks to measure the effects of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program to its beneficiaries and its key partners in its implementation in the municipality of Buenavista.

The respondents of this study were the 291 beneficiaries from fifteen assisted barangays in the municipality of Buenavista; namely, Bicas-Bicas,

Bagacay, Caigangan, Sihi, Timbo, Lipata, Yook, Libas, Uno, Dos, Tres, Quatro, Bagtingon, Daykitin and Malbog. Slovin's formula was used to determine the sample size while respondents were chosen through random sampling technique. All interviews were conducted to principals, barangay captains, and health workers to know the effect of the program.

Findings

After analyzing and interpreting the data, the summarized findings are hereby enumerated as follows:

1. Demographic Profile of the Respondents

Twenty five percent (25%) or 72 of the respondents are aged 42-50 years. Female respondents are 222 comprising 76% and the males are 69 comprising 24% of the population. Occupations of the respondents include being plain housewives (30%). Housekeepers (17%), vendors (14%), fishermen (11%), farmers (9%), laundry women (8%), barangay workers (3%), sewers (2%), and beautician/barber (2%).

Two hundred sixty respondents (260) or eighty nine percent (89%) are married and thirty-four (34) or eleven percent (11%) is widow. As to the respondents' educational background, 48% (138) finished secondary level of education, 42% (128) completed elementary level, 5% (14) were able to reach tertiary, and the other 5% (14) took vocational course.

2. The Effects of the program to the beneficiaries in terms of Education, health/nutrition, income, and family relationship.

In terms of education, most respondents answered (Strongly Agree and Agree). It shows number 3 got the highest weighted mean of 3.67 it stated that they gave a bit of time for the subjects that they are taking, while statement number 1 got the lowest.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. Majority of the respondents belong to 42-50 years old, females and mostly unemployed housewives.
2. The respondents agreed that the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program has a good effect to the education of their children, health, income, and family relationship
3. The key partners agreed that the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program has a good effect.

Recommendations

The researcher recommends the following interventions:

1. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) should assure that the money they give to the beneficiaries of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program is to be used in a proper way, especially to the education of the children and to the daily needs.
2. The BS Social Work Students and other researchers should conduct similar study that focus on the effects of the program in other municipalities, provinces, region or country as a whole to determine whether or not the program is to be continued.
3. The DSWD should monitor the family of all the beneficiaries of the program where they use the money that is given for the program.
4. Effects of pantawid pamilyang pilipino program (4Ps) to the Beneficiaries in the municipality of Buenavista.

Best Practices of Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP); Micro-enterprise Development in Three Selected Barangays in Boac, Marinduque

Ann Loraine F. Red, Lovely M. Morong, & Mauren M. Medrano

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to identify the best practices of Sustainable Livelihood Program in three selected barangays in Boac, Marinduque. Specifically, there are ten (10) respondents from Brgy. Tugos, ten (10) respondents in Brgy. Bangbangalon, and ten (10) respondents in Brgy. Catubugan, Boac, Marinduque. Results of this study showed that the project of the three (3) barangays is Micro-Enterprise such as Copra Trading, Community Store, and Catering. These businesses were funded by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). It has been observed that although there are some factors affecting the development of the project, it is stable and continuously developing in the point that they can produce new business because of the best practices they applied and viewed as essential for business success such as Patronizing Business, Majority Decision Making, Proper Management of Finances, Conduct Regular Meeting, Assistance from Government Agencies, Problem Solving, Having Assigned task based on the expertise, Business strategies, Clear Signage Visibility, Excellent Customer Relations, Choosing In demand products, Organized display, Transparency, inventory System and Benefits. These concepts were used based on the respondents' narratives and the researchers' observations. Considering the foregoing findings, the researchers recommend to the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and Local Government Unit (LGU) that they may continue the implementation of the Sustainable Livelihood Program; Micro-enterprise Development.

Introduction

Poverty in the Philippines may be underestimated since the food threshold pricing method does not consider that the poor pay more because they cannot buy in bulk (Asian Development Bank, 2005). As of 2015, 21,927,009 out of 100,981,437 Filipinos were below the poverty line, including 52,450 individuals or 9,157 families in Marinduque. Among the five provinces in Region IV-B, Marinduque showed a consistent decrease in poverty incidence over a nine-year period. A Filipino needed Php 1,266.00 monthly to meet food needs and Php 1,813.00 to stay out of poverty in 2015, while a Marinduqueño needed Php 1,148.00 and Php

1,644.00 respectively. A five-member family needed Php 5,738.00 monthly for food and Php 8,218.00 to not be considered poor (Philippine Statistics Authority, 2015).

To combat poverty, the government implemented the Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP), which provides poor families with income-generating opportunities through micro-enterprise or employment. This community-based program aims to improve socio-economic status and forms part of DSWD's Convergence Strategy (Tatsulo) with Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program and KALAHI-CIDSS. SLP operates on two tracks: Micro-enterprise Development and Employment Facilitation, offering training, assistance, and monitoring to participants. In Boac, Marinduque, 14 barangays implement SLP, benefiting 310 families since 2015. The top three barangays showing best practices are Tugos, Bangbangalon, and Catubugan, while others face challenges in managerial aspects. This study aims to identify the techniques and strategies contributing to the program's success in these three selected barangays.

Statement of the Problem

The study aimed to evaluate the status of the Sustainable Livelihood Project in three selected barangays in Boac, Marinduque namely Barangay Tugos, Bangbangalon and Catubugan. Specifically, it sought answer to the following questions:

1. What are the Micro-enterprise projects being implemented in the three barangays of Boac?
2. What is the status of implemented Micro-enterprise project under Sustainable Livelihood Program in the three barangays of Boac?
3. What are the problems they encountered and how did they cope with it?
4. What is the impact of Micro-enterprise development to the beneficiaries?
5. What are the best practices of the Micro-enterprise projects implementors to sustain the projects under SLP?

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

- The study is qualitative and uses Thematic Analysis to answer the specific questions in Chapter One.
- It aims to determine the best practices of the program and its impact.

Research Locale

- The study was conducted on the selected Barangays in the municipality of Boac, Marinduque namely: Barangay Tugos, Bangbangalon and Catubugan.
- The researchers identified the beneficiaries/barangays considering that they were among the successful program.

Research Population and Sample

- The respondents of this study were the beneficiaries of Sustainable Livelihood Program composed of 30 respondents, 10 from Tugos, 10 respondents from barangay Bangbangalon and 10 respondents from Catubugan.

Research Instrument

- The primary tool of this research is Focused Group Discussion (FGD) where in the researchers interviewed/asked questions to all respondents/ beneficiaries.
- Through the guide/structured questionnaire, the questions raised in chapter one will be answered.

Data Gathering Procedure

- The researchers sought permission to the concerned agencies to conduct the study. Inform consent forms were given to the Implementing Project Development Officer and were approved for the researchers to conduct a meeting with the beneficiaries of the three selected barangays in the municipality of Boac.
- After the approval, the researchers visited Barangay Tugos, Bangbangalon and Catubugan to facilitate a Focus Group Discussion.

RESULTS

Micro-enterprise Projects Being Implemented in the Selected Barangays of Boac

The Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) was implemented in Barangays Tugos, Bangbangalon, and Catubugan through various microenterprise projects. Tugos established a Copra Trading business with ₱190,000 fund, Bangbangalon started a catering business with ₱360,000, and

Catubugan put up a community store and later added copra trading with ₱370,000. All projects were chosen based on the members' skills, available resources, and community needs, helping provide additional income and improve economic sufficiency.

Status of Implemented Micro-enterprise Projects under SLP in the Three Barangays of Boac

The projects in the three barangays remain stable and continue to develop. Tugos' copra trading shows continuous growth and trust from buyers. Bangbangalon expanded from catering to feeds retailing, while Catubugan added micro-lending and copra trading. Proper money management, business expansion, and savings in the bank contributed to their sustainability and success.

Problems Encountered and Coping Strategies

Each barangay faced challenges but managed to overcome them. Tugos experienced environmental problems and competition; Bangbangalon struggled with lack of participation; and Catubugan faced miscommunication and competition. They addressed these issues through regular meetings, cooperation, and strategic planning, allowing their businesses to continue developing.

Impact of Micro-enterprise Development to the Beneficiaries

The microenterprise projects in Barangays Tugos, Bangbangalon, and Catubugan improved family income and enhanced the skills of beneficiaries. In Tugos, members learned communication and social skills and benefited from a patronage refund. In Bangbangalon and Catubugan, the businesses helped support their children's daily needs and taught proper money handling and service techniques. Overall, the projects provided financial stability, improved entrepreneurial skills, and contributed to better living conditions for the beneficiaries.

Best Practices of the Micro-enterprise Project Implementors to Sustain the Projects under SLP

The micro-enterprise projects in Barangays Tugos, Bangbangalon, and Catubugan practice teamwork, proper financial management, and regular meetings to maintain smooth business operations. They also receive assistance from government agencies such as DTI, DOST, and DSWD, which helps strengthen their projects. Barangay Tugos focuses on unity in decision-making, patronizing their own business, and effective problem-solving. Barangay Bangbangalon assigns tasks based on members' expertise and maintains clear signage for better visibility. Barangay Catubugan practices excellent customer relations, proper inventory management,

and organized product displays. These best practices reflect how cooperation, transparency, and continuous improvement contribute to the sustainability and success of their micro- enterprise projects.

CONCLUSION

- The study aimed to determine the best practices of each project in the three selected barangays.
- Respondents revealed several practices done by the beneficiaries for the development of their projects.
- Researchers observed that the businesses in the three barangays were successful because of their best practices.
- These practices include patronizing business, majority decision-making, proper management of finances, and conducting regular meetings.
- Other best practices identified were assistance from government agencies, problem solving, assigned tasks based on expertise, business strategies, clear signage, excellent customer relations, choosing in-demand products, organized display, transparency, and benefits.

RECOMMENDATION

Considering the foregoing findings, the researchers recommend the following interventions:

1. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and the Local Government Unit (LGU) may continue the implementation of the Sustainable Livelihood Program; Micro-enterprise Development.
2. The BS Social Work students may conduct similar study that focuses on the best practices of Sustainable Livelihood Program; Micro-enterprise Development.
3. The members of the program may continue to patronize and support the project.
4. The agencies may continue to conduct trainings for the additional knowledge of the members.